

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

banese Choose President Saturday

By Douglas Watson

PARIS, April 27 (UPI)—The election of a new president of Lebanon by the 95-member parliament was scheduled today for Saturday.

Speaker Kamel Assad set the election of a successor to President Suleiman Frangieh, meeting with the parliament's Rules Committee.

The question now is whether the election will be the end of the end of a war that has claimed more than 100,000 lives and wounded a million of 3 million, or if it will set off a new round of heavy combat.

A newspaper editor predicted the majority of the parliament will agree on a candidate, but if not some may try to stall and the voting session may not be possible.

In this month, members of parliament enacted a constitutional amendment to elect a successor to be elected for a five-year term that expires in 1981.

Frangieh, 65, a Christian leader of the rightists, signed the amendment, allowing the president to be elected for a five-year term. However, Mr. Frangieh has yet to agree to resign, once a successor is chosen.

Although there were some mortalities in this city's harbor area yesterday, fighting continued at a level considerably lower than before Mr. Frangieh signed the amendment.

One of the two leading presidential candidates is Raymond Suleiman, son of former Lebanese president Emile Suleiman, who has been a vocal supporter of the parliament.

Another chief presidential contender is Elias Sarkis, who lost to Frangieh by only one vote in the presidential election six years ago. Mr. Sarkis is governor of Lebanon's central bank.

Sarkis apparently has the support of many Christians, while Mr. Suleiman is favored by the left. A key question, still undecided, is whether Sarkis would block Mr. Suleiman's election.

Mr. Assad traveled to Beirut to meet with Syrian leaders. After meeting with Mr. Assad, Mr. Suleiman said that he may not have a liking for Assad, but he does not know that he stands against any candidate.



FACE-TO-FACE—CIA Director George Bush (left), arriving to testify before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, met its chairman, Sen. Frank Church.

Senate Wavers on Recommendation To Tighten Controls on Intelligence

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI).

A day after the release of the Senate's critical study of U.S. intelligence operations which recommended a single oversight committee, senators failed to agree on how to provide more unified control of spying activities.

The Senate Rules Committee voted today to strip a proposed Senate panel of exclusive jurisdiction over spies, legislation affecting them and budgets giving them money.

By a 54-40 vote, the committee approved a proposal that this jurisdiction be shared with four other committees. Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, said the vote "greatly weakens" the new panel, recommended in yesterday's Senate Select Committee on Intelligence report.

At the same time, the committee postponed action on a new study of U.S. intelligence agencies proposed as a substitute for the panel. The proposed study drew criticism from senators who said it would not change the present, fragmented system of committees with jurisdiction over the intelligence agencies.

This fragmented system has been blamed for failing in the past to halt wrongdoing in the intelligence community.

Sen. Clark said the proposal for a new study "would totally repudiate" the Senate Intelligence Committee report. He said a select committee proposed to make the study would have "no authority to do anything but study and review."

The study was proposed by Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., chairman of the Rules Committee. The amendment to make a standing intelligence panel share its jurisdiction was sponsored by Sen. James Allen, D-Ala. Approval came after Sen. Clark tried unsuccessfully to dilute opposition to the panel from senior senators by limiting its jurisdiction to the CIA and spy budget authorization.

Under the amendment the panel would be forced to share its power with the committees on armed services, foreign relations, appropriations and the judiciary. These committees have traditionally exercised jurisdiction over intelligence operations.

Voting for the amendment were Sen. Allen, Cannon, Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., Hugh Scott, R-Pa., and Robert Griffin, R-Mich. Those opposing the amendment were Sen. Clark, Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., Harrison Williams, D-N.J., and Mark Hatfield, R-Ore.

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Related stories, all on Page 4, include:

- The CIA owned a complex of insurance companies whose profits were invested in private industry.
- Since 1947, the CIA has undertaken thousands of covert actions abroad, with only partial success.
- The CIA plans to continue to employ as agents more than 25 journalists or other representatives of U.S. news organizations, although accredited correspondents will not be hired.
- Two East European diplomats photographed CIA officers at funeral services for slain Athens station chief in Washington.

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Kissinger Gives 10-Point Plan For Black Rule in Rhodesia

Smith to Seat Four Africans In His Cabinet

From Wire Dispatches

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 27.—Prime Minister Ian Smith said tonight that he will appoint four African chiefs as full government ministers tomorrow and six other black Africans as deputy ministers.

Mr. Smith made the announcement in a major radio and television speech, during which he also criticized U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. He said Mr. Kissinger, who today outlined a firmer U.S. policy toward Rhodesia, had "preconceived" ideas about the situation here.

The Prime Minister did not name the chiefs who will become full government ministers. The chiefs are widely regarded as passive, nonpolitical leaders.

Representatives of both wings of Rhodesia's divided African National Council immediately rejected Mr. Smith's initiative. "It is not enough to present a black face—the people themselves must choose the representatives of their liking," said Josiah Chinamano, vice-president of the "internal" faction.

Elliott Gabelash, deputy president of the "external" group, said Mr. Smith "is merely scratching the surface of the serious problem that is facing Rhodesia. He is hiding his head in the sand."

The present cabinet of the ruling Rhodesia Front party consists of 16 whites.

All the new full ministers are expected to be chosen from the 10 black chiefs who sit in the Rhodesian Senate, the upper house of Parliament.

In his broadcast, Mr. Smith said, "As is well known, the chiefs are the traditional leaders of the African people—leaders in every sphere."

He dismissed opinions that the tribal chiefs should be kept out of politics, declaring, "This is a fallacious argument when one looks back through history."

"Let us be frank. If the chiefs of today divorce themselves from the politics surrounding them, then make no mistake—tomorrow they will no longer be chiefs."

Mr. Smith said that the Rhodesian government had been waiting for several years to give blacks a voice in government, but that this move had been delayed while attempts at reaching a constitutional settlement continued.

"However," he said, "we can no longer deny our black Rhodesians a voice in government."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister.



Secretary Henry Kissinger speaking in Lusaka.

U.S. Will Put Pressure on White Rulers

By Oswald Johnston

LUSAKA, Zambia, April 27.—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger committed the Ford administration today to an unprecedented program of economic, diplomatic and moral pressure against the white minority regime in Rhodesia to yield power to the black majority before a race war consumes southern Africa.

Speaking with what officials insisted was the full knowledge and backing of President Ford, Mr. Kissinger announced a 10-point program of pressure against Rhodesia and South Africa and aid for neighboring states in black Africa to avert what the secretary called "a great tragedy."

Mr. Kissinger's program amounts to a diplomatic quarantine of the Ian Smith regime. U.S. citizens are to be informed officially either through a formal statement or through a stamped warning in their passports that "we have no official representation in Rhodesia, nor any means of providing material support."

Americans in Rhodesia would be encouraged to leave and prospective visitors warned against going there.

Byrd Amendment As expected, the program announced in a midday speech here included a renewed administration commitment to repeal the so-called Byrd Amendment, which abrogated U.S. compliance with a 10-year-old United Nations ban on importation of Rhodesian chrome and other metals.

The speech, furthermore, included rhetorical expressions of solidarity with the black majority in Rhodesia, even though the Kissinger program fell far short of offering material support to nationalist forces now waging guerrilla warfare.

For the first time Mr. Kissinger referred to Rhodesia as "Zimbabwe"—an ideological necessity in the context of African nationalism.

Officials insisted that Mr. Kissinger had carefully cleared all 10 points of his program personally with Mr. Ford in two hours-long sessions and that both the Cabinet and the National Security Council had been fully informed. "It is an administration decision," an official said firmly.

Kaunda Is Host Mr. Kissinger delivered his address at a luncheon given by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, expressing moderate confidence that Mr. Kaunda and other African leaders will accept it as a concrete signal of U.S. encouragement of what they believe is the inevitable wave of the future.

President Kaunda and Mr. Kissinger embraced each other at the end of the speech, and Mr. Kaunda told Mr. Kissinger, "Some of us were emotionally charged when you were speaking. We couldn't believe this was a secretary of state from Washington, D.C."

"We are fully convinced the statement you have just made... represents the sentiments of the great majority of the American people."

"We thank you and your President for selecting Zambia to make this important statement, which represents an important turning point from the past."

"Please assure President Ford of our support. The program you (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Kissinger's Ghana Trip Canceled; U.S. Cites Agitation by Russians

KINSHASA, Zaire, April 27 (UPI)—U.S. State Department officials said today that student demonstrations provoked by Soviet officials have caused the cancellation of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's 24-hour visit to Ghana, which was scheduled to begin tomorrow.

The officials told reporters of the cancellation as Mr. Kissinger left by plane from the Zambian capital, Lusaka, for Kinshasa, the fourth stop of his African tour.

Accra gave the health of Ghana's head of state, Col. Ignatius Acheampong, as the reason for calling off the visit. But, the State Department officials said, Soviet officials have been agitating among Ghanaian students and politicians, creating security concerns, and that was the reason for Mr. Kissinger cancelling the trip.

Prefer Coalition Cabinet

Lisbon Rivals Score Socialist Plan

LISBON, April 27 (UPI)—The Socialist vote to form a minority government to rule alone was criticized today by other parties' leaders as undesirable and unworkable.

The Popular Democratic party leader, Francisco Sa Carneiro, threatened to provoke a crisis in the caretaker sixth provisional government over the issue. But the conservative Social Democratic Center leader, Diogo Freitas do Amaral, while criticizing the Socialists, said a crisis should be avoided until after a presidential election is held June 27.

"We believe a ministerial crisis would be inconvenient at the moment and that all efforts should be focused on the presidential election," Mr. Freitas do Amaral said.

The two leaders addressed news conferences as Portugal emerged from its first free legislative elections in 50 years with four major minority parties.

Socialists Lead Vote The Socialists, who led with 34.97 per cent of the vote, plan to try to ignore the other parties and form a government of Socialists, independents and military officers once the president is elected. In the interim, they rejected making any change in the existing Socialist, Popular Democrat and Communist coalition in the government.

Mr. Sa Carneiro, whose party came second with 24.03 per cent of the vote, demanded the ouster of the single Communist minister in the Cabinet. He said a new government should be formed that would reflect the kind of

the right to keep the names secret even from the new cardinals themselves until some future time, perhaps forever.

If and when the Pope makes their names public, the "in pectore" cardinals will assume office retroactively with seniority dating to the May consistory.

If he dies without revealing their names, the nominations will die with him—as happened to three "in pectore" cardinals in the century.

Pope John XXIII created three "in pectore" cardinals at his 1960 consistory, keeping their names secret because all three then were held in Communist prisons in Eastern Europe.

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Timetable Set For Fall of Moro Regime in Italy

ROME, April 27 (UPI)—Parliamentary leaders today set what amounted to a timetable for the fall of Premier Aldo Moro's minority government by the end of the week, clearing the way for June elections that may bring the Communists into the government.

The leaders of Italy's seven national parties agreed that Mr. Moro would go before Parliament tomorrow to present the Christian Democratic government's economic recovery program, in a final attempt to stay in power.

Debate is expected to close late Friday with the resignation of the government.

The Socialists made the government's defeat likely yesterday when they announced they would switch from abstention to opposition because of differences over economic measures, a liberalized abortion law and whether the Communists should have a say on economic policy.

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U.S. Gives Italy Identification On Another in Lockheed Case

Congressmen Find Chinese Cool to Arms

A half-billion Apollo-Soyuz cigarettes were manufactured in 1975, and so far this year 300 million have been made. About 36 million high-quality cigarettes of any brand were made in 1975. The "Soyuz" cigarettes are made in 30 percent tobacco and 70 percent Virginia and burley from the United States. The cigarettes and package were made in cooperation with Philip Morris. They sell for 60 kopeks each in a package and new quick-light cigarettes from matchboxes and kigeks.

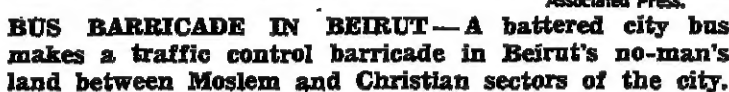
Free introductory lectures:
Wednesday, May 5 at 8 p.m.
Monday, May 10 at 8 p.m.

Place: 11 Ave. Vavin, a voie privée opposée S.-W. corner of Luxembourg Gardens, parallel to Rue Vavin.

Information: Paris, phone 504-83-54, only 5-7 p.m.; writes: Mrs. Langhäuser, 4 Rue Duffrenoy, 75016 Paris.

Pope Picks 21 Cardinals

Catholic education, the Most Rev. Joseph Schoeffer, a German; the archbishop of Calcutta, the Most Rev. Lawrence Placaty; the apostolic nuncio in Portugal, Mgr. Joseph Senni; the Archbishop of Fortaleza, Brazil, the Most Rev. Aloisio Lorscheider, the archbishop of Wellington, New Zealand, the Most Rev. Reginald Delargy; the acting prefect of the Sacred Congregation for Religious and Secular Institutions, Mgr. Eduardo Piroino; the archbishop of Tananarive, Madagascar, the Most Rev. Victor Razafimanantsoa; the bishop of Kote Ekope, the Most Rev. Martinus Skanden, and the dean of the Tribunal of the Sacred Roman Rota, Mgr. Boleslaw Plinski.



Ford Is Said to Be Weighing Compromise on Aid to Israel

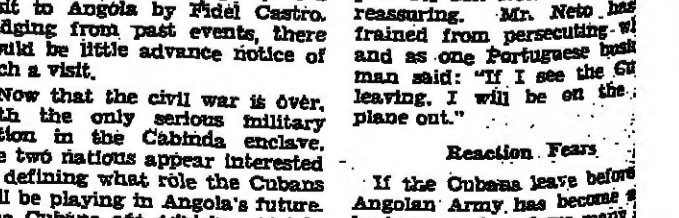
France Agrees To Ease Reforms For Universities

Mr. Somare—who himself has given up Western clothing for a Melanesian lap lap (a midcalf-length skirt) and sandals—said Friday would in future be national dress day in Papua New Guinea, to encourage a sense of national identity.

Poll Finds Spaniards Reject Movie Censorship

lead swiftly and inevitably to a black-power struggle within America on a scale that would dwarf the Angolan civil war pale in comparison to its insignificance."

The final point in Mr. Kissin's proposed 10-point program for Rhodesia contained an exhortation that a future black regime in "Zimbabwe" should protect



Kissinger Pledges Pressure on Rhodesia

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Smith Naming Four Africans

Stonehouse Trial Starts

LONDON, April 27 (UPI).—The trial of runaway Member of Parliament John Stonehouse on charges of forgery, theft, conspiracy and fraud began at the Old Bailey today. Mr. Stone-

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e Pacific. It's a National Car Rental.

White House 'Mistake' Remove Zambia Envoy as Kissinger Land

the only serious military force in the Cabinda enclave, two nations appear interested in defining what role the Cubans are playing in Angola's future. Cubans are advising Angola on economic planning, political education of the masses and setting political structures for a political system similar to that of the Soviet Union.

Castro Brother's 'Private View' To Angolan Capital Report

on economic planning, political mobilization of the masses and building political structures for a socialist society similar to that of Cuba.

There have been persistent re-

tugues, fear a violent re-

against whites and mul-

They fear the same if Mr.

is ousted by his opponents.

The visit of Raúl Castro

the mid-March meeting of

Neto and Fidel Castro in Gu-

Castro underline how

the Cubans have got to the

HARRY C. N. BAKER

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There have been persistent re-

The visit of Raúl Castro to the mid-March meeting of Neto and Fidel Castro in Conakry underline how the Cubans have got to the golan leaders.

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As far as outside observers tell, the Neto government's relationship with the Soviet Union appears cordial and grateful, reserved. With the Cubans, it seems to be a warmer feeling.

10. The voices of children

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pending on SALT Results

Ford Puts Off Plan to Halt Production of Minuteman 3

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—Final administration decision producing additional long-range Minuteman 3 missiles will be on the course of U.S.-Soviet arms limitation talks and Jan. weapons growth between and September.

The Pentagon plans to speed

Paris Officials Held Briefly in Israel Protest

PARIS, April 27 (Reuters).—Socialist members of the City Council were arrested later released today during demonstrations against the visit of Brazilian President, Gen. Joao Goulart, police said.

Five, including Michel Rocard, head of the Socialist group in the council, were among 20 demonstrators taken for identity photos and subsequently released. Socialist and Communist members of the council boycotted Goulart's visit to City Hall, calling him a "dictator and a

republican." Socialists protesting the French government for "thus displaying its solidarity with the fascist regime."

Meanwhile, Gen. Goulart and his President Valery Giscard d'Estaing agreed in a second round of talks here today to speed up industrial and technological cooperation between their countries. Major projects include a \$100-million hydroelectric dam, Goulart leaves for home tomorrow and returns to Europe for a visit to Britain May 4.

Rockefeller Is Made Sen. Jackson

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—President Rockefeller to apologize publicly in the Senate for remarks implying that Sen. Jackson, D-Wash., had committed suicide.

Sen. Jackson accepted the apology. There is no question that I made a mistake," Mr. Rockefeller said. He had been given permission to speak in the Senate.

Sen. Jackson took the floor to accept his apology. "As far as I am concerned, on behalf of my staff as well as this is the end of the matter," he said. Mr. Rockefeller had said he was a mistake and has apologized.

Atlanta Journal has reported that Mr. Rockefeller, in a meeting with Georgia Republican leaders in Atlanta April 27, said a "thinly veiled" suggestion that Communists had infiltrated the staff of Sen. Jackson.

omyko Is in France 3-Day Official Trip

PARIS, April 27 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrived here today on a three-day official visit. Gromyko began talks immediately with French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvages. He is to meet President Giscard d'Estaing at lunch at Elysee Palace tomorrow.

procurement of more powerful new multiple warheads for Minuteman 3 intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) regardless of whether the negotiating deadlock is broken.

This emerged after yesterday's announcement that President Ford is asking Congress for \$324 million to start manufacturing the new Mark 12A warhead a year earlier than had been planned and for the option of continuing production of the triple-warhead Minuteman 3.

The White House announcement was made as Mr. Ford prepared to leave for Texas to campaign for next Saturday's Republican presidential primary. Ronald Reagan, his opponent, has charged that the President is letting the United States fall behind Russia in military strength.

Mr. Ford's request is a reversal of a tentative decision to shut down the Minuteman production line. However, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld told Congress in January that it might be necessary to continue Minuteman production, "depending on the outcome of SALT-2 negotiations and our continuing assessment of Soviet ICBM programs."

Following the White House announcement, the Pentagon said that Mr. Ford's action "does not constitute a final decision to continue production" in the budget year starting next October 1. "It does, however, give us the option to continue production if necessary," the Pentagon said.

Mr. Rumsfeld expects to review the situation before September, it added.

No such qualification was stated in connection with plans for speeding production of the Mark 12A warhead, which would have the power of about 400,000 tons of TNT, twice that of present Minuteman 2 warheads.

A total of \$365.1 million would be spent on turning out an additional 60 missiles next year, if a decision is made to continue Minuteman 3 production and if Congress approves.

There is no intention to increase the total number of land-based Minuteman missiles beyond the present 1,000 in firing position, the Pentagon said, because the interim SALT agreement now in effect does not permit construction of additional launch sites.

However, there were indications that the Pentagon probably would change the "mix," now composed of 550 Minuteman 3 missiles, each armed with three independently targetable warheads, and 450 Minuteman 2 missiles fitted with single warheads.

In that event, the Pentagon likely would increase the number of Minuteman 3, to 800 or 610 and reduce the number of single-warhead Minuteman 2 missiles.

Strikes Change View in Venice

VENICE, April 27 (AP).—Gondoliers pulled their boats out of the water and fishermen partially blocked the Grand Canal in separate protests yesterday.

Fifty-six boatmen at the wharf of St. Mark's Square beached their gondolas to protest the loss of jobs. They said the city has given space at the wharf to other craft at their expense.

Meanwhile, about 20 fishermen partially blocked the Grand Canal with their boats to protest a crackdown by port authorities on the use of fishing nets near the shoreline.



Associated Press.

ON CUE—Actor Paul Newman, who played the memorable matches with Minnesota Fats in "The Hustler," took stick in hand Monday for a friendly round with Democratic presidential hopeful Morris Udall in Johnstown, Pa. Results were not reported, but the actor, in town to film, endorsed the Arizona congressman, in town to campaign.

2 Democrats See Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

to those who would raise themselves up to rule our lives. Or we can determine ourselves the direction we should go. Our future can be counted on our ballots or bargained in a backroom."

At an airport news conference in Allentown, Mr. Carter said Sen. Humphrey's "continuing involvement" in speculation about his candidacy has been "a very damaging thing" for Sen. Jackson and Rep. Udall. "It's made them appear to be stalking horses... whether he intended it or not."

Although Sen. Jackson has bristled under the description of himself as a stalking horse for Sen. Humphrey in Pennsylvania, many labor leaders have openly or privately acknowledged their preference for Sen. Humphrey and their intent to back Sen. Jackson as a way to stop Mr. Carter's drive for the nomination.

Any notion, however, that Mr. Carter can be stopped in a single primary now does not grasp the essential nature of his strategy. By running in all the primaries and the caucus states, Mr. Carter has built a buffer against any lengthy period of adversity.

On the day of his first primary loss, in Massachusetts, he won in Vermont, and on the day of his second primary loss, in New York, he won in Wisconsin. A week after Massachusetts, he won again in Florida; a week later, he won in Illinois against limited opposition. Another week later, he won in North Carolina.

Mr. Carter also has picked up caucus-state victories and thus has been able to sustain a sense of momentum.

Asked last week about the possibility of a Pennsylvania loss, Mr. Carter conceded, "It could be a very severe setback for me." But, he said, it would not be fatal because, by running everywhere, he has the opportunity "for future redemption."

Former FBI Clerk Finds Way To Live High—but Not for Long

MIAMI SPRINGS, Fla., April 27 (AP).—Albert Cox was once a clerk for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, so it did not seem important when he neglected to submit to fingerprinting after being hired by the city of Miami Springs.

His new job as a bookkeeper only paid \$7,781 a year, but it offered an opportunity for advancement. His colleagues found him likable, a serious type who arrived early and left late.

One day Cox, 40, assumed new responsibilities that gave him access to the city funds and a check-writing machine. He soon realized he was the only bookkeeper assigned to examine the thousands of canceled checks returned from the bank.

"It was a wide open gate, and I just couldn't pass it up," Cox explained later. Authorities said he began to steal from the city on an ever larger scale. After his arrest, he gave police this account:

There was a supply of blank checks in the city safe, and it was no trouble to write his name on them. It began with \$25 on Jan. 27, 1975, cashed at the neighborhood dry cleaner, followed by one for \$516, and then larger and larger amounts.

High Life He began betting on horses, frequented expensive restaurants, met and entertained some high-priced women. But he always went to work early, and he always

Herring Quota Set LONDON, April 27 (Reuters).—The 15-nation Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Commission has announced that it had agreed on a total catch quota of 180,000 tons of herring in the North Sea and the Skagerrak for the whole of this year.

Extensive Hunt for a Hughes Will Revealed

By Al Delugach

LOS ANGELES, April 27.—A large-scale hunt for a will by Howard Hughes is under way, including a quest for a safety deposit box that matches a key discovered in the billionaire's effects here, a court here heard yesterday.

Many copies of the key have been made and are being circulated to banks in several states, sources close to the Hughes business empire told the Los Angeles Times. His estate is estimated to be worth around \$2 billion.

The same sources said the key was found in an office here that was formerly used by Mr. Hughes and had been kept locked for years until after his death April 5.

A glimpse behind the scenes was given as the combined forces of relatives and business associates of Mr. Hughes sought to avoid relinquishing temporary control of his California holdings to a Los Angeles County public administrator, Bruce Altman.

A cousin of Mr. Hughes, Richard Gano Jr., who was granted authority as special administrator

of the estate April 14, told the Los Angeles County Superior Court that the hunt is being pressed in buildings, storage areas, file rooms, vaults and even in aircraft hangars.

Mr. Gano not only argued against Mr. Altman's contention that he has priority in administering the estate, but declared that Mr. Altman's effort to "intrude himself" had already resulted in thwarting Mr. Gano's search for a safety deposit box in the South Hollywood branch of the Bank of America.

It is there that a will was

placed in the mid-1950s, according to Noah Dietrich, who was a top aide of Mr. Hughes until he left the organization in 1957.

Among the documents submitted to the court by Mr. Gano was a purported copy of a letter dated March 3, 1938, with the name of Howard Hughes typed above the space left for a signature.

Addressed to the First National Bank in Houston, the letter gave instructions for handling the will that was said to be enclosed.

The bank was told to deposit two envelopes, one containing the will, in a safety deposit box.

Bank Merger

However, Mr. Gano told the court, "the location of such will has not been determined at this time." He said the Texas bank was merged into a larger banking organization, which to date has been "unable to reconstruct its activity with respect to the will."

"I am advised," Mr. Gano added, "that there is no known evidence indicating that such will was revoked or destroyed." He noted that there is "evidence" that Mr. Hughes caused an additional will, and possibly codicils, to be prepared since 1938, but that there is "no conclusive evidence" of such.

Although the provisions of the 1938 will are not known, Mr. Gano's declaration said "it is believed" that the will carried out "the avowed testamentary intention" of Mr. Hughes in support of medical research.

© Los Angeles Times.

Prisoner in U.S. Fails to Win Seat On Town Council

CONCORD, Mass., April 27 (AP).—Carl Velleca, serving 25 years in prison here for armed robbery, has lost his bid for a seat on Concord's Board of Selectmen, the panel that governs the town.

Velleca, 44, got 589 votes of more than 5,300 cast in yesterday's election.

More than 63 per cent of Concord's registered voters turned out despite cold, rainy weather. Velleca said he was not disappointed. "I started without a vote," he said. "I talked to 300 people [outside the prison] in my campaign, and I got more than double that amount. How could I be disappointed?"

Before the election, Velleca said he hoped his campaign would help prisoners in other states get the right to vote. He said that only in Massachusetts and Indiana can inmates vote.

Suffolk Superior Court Judge Harry Zarow allowed the prisoners to vote, but he ordered their ballots impounded after counting until he determines whether they should be included in the official results.

John Lamplough, 49, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, was re-elected, and Gordon McCough, 50, won the other seat at stake.

Pan Am Is Fined In Crash of Jet

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP).—Pan American World Airways was fined \$80,000 yesterday after pleading no contest to transporting improperly packaged chemicals aboard a cargo jet that crashed in Boston in 1973, killing all three crew members.

A government spokesman said it was believed to be the first time an airline had been criminally prosecuted in connection with a crash. The fine was the maximum allowed under federal regulations.

The jetliner crashed while attempting a forced landing after a fire broke out aboard the aircraft. Its nitric acid cargo was cushioned in sawdust-lined crates, which the government said created a highly flammable combination in event of a leak or other accident.

Reds Reported Jamming Stations Despite Helsinki

BONN, April 27 (Reuters).—Jamming of Western broadcasts to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe is continuing unabated, despite last year's Helsinki agreement on the free flow of information. Sig Mickelson, president of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, said today.

He spoke to reporters after arriving from Washington en route to Munich to inspect the two stations.

"We have noticed no let-up in the jamming in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. It has continued uninterrupted ever since Helsinki," he said. Hungary and Romania, he said, are the only countries in Eastern Europe which do not jam the stations.

Mr. Mickelson said three-quarters of the American transmitters were located in Spain and Portugal and added that he was confident that despite political changes these countries would renew leases on the transmitting bases which are due to expire shortly.

Pakistan Rightist Arrested for Speech

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan April 27 (UPI).—Gauhar Ayub Khan, a rightist opposition leader and eldest son of the late President Mohammed Ayub Khan, has been arrested for making an "objectionable speech," newspapers reported today.

It was not immediately known what was "objectionable" in his speech.

His arrest followed those of a number of opposition leaders early this month for alleged anti-government activities.

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done something about that and developed the new Philips Pocket Memo 185. It has unique new features. Like a red operation warning light. An audible end-of-tape signal. Separate microphone and loudspeaker. The Pocket Memo 185 records and amplifies telephone calls or conferences with equal ease. And it can operate on the mains.

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From the Senate Report on the CIA, It Was Learned That...

Agency Owned Insurance Firms

By John M. Crewdson
WASHINGTON, April 27 (NYT).—The CIA secretly owned a complex of insurance companies whose profits were for years successfully invested in private securities, according to the report.

These purchases, which included the stocks of U.S. corporations, apparently occurred, the report said, without the knowledge of management or the other stockholders of those concerns.

The committee also found that the agency had continued to maintain secret relationships with several hundred faculty members at American colleges and universities, despite a directive from President Lyndon Johnson eight years ago that barred covert associations between the agency and scholarly institutions in this country.

Those instances were among a number uncovered by the committee in which the CIA's operations, directed chiefly at the collection of foreign intelligence, had had a substantive impact on a variety of domestic institutions over the last three decades.

The committee found that the agency, in attempting to influence world events and opinions, to provide cover and security for its employees, and to organize and support its clandestine activities abroad, had established a complex and sometimes tangled network of covert relationships with the academic, business, religious and financial communities in this country.

Although the panel concluded that the CIA had, for the most

part, been scrupulous in its efforts to limit the domestic "fallout" from these relationships, many of which have now been terminated, it found some real or potential improprieties in the agency's ownership of ostensibly private corporations and in its continuing relationships with American citizens, including several hundred scholars and academics.

The relationship of the CIA to private organizations first became a public issue in 1967, after it was widely reported that the agency had secretly contributed to the support of the National Student Association.

What was not disclosed at the time, however, was the CIA's use, discovered by the Senate panel, of U.S. students in various intel-

ligence operations abroad, including the filing of reports on Soviet and Third World personalities.

The disclosure of the NSA relationship also led to revelations of the CIA's use of legitimate American foundations to funnel support to selected groups here and abroad, but the extent of the agency's involvement with charitable foundations, which the Senate report characterized as "massive," was never made clear.

Between 1963 and 1966, the report points out, the CIA was involved to some degree in nearly half of all charitable grants awarded by foundations, exclusive of the Ford, Rockefeller and Carnegie organizations.

Johnson Bar

The 1967 disclosures, incomplete as they were, led to a directive by President Johnson barring future covert financial support by the CIA to universities or private voluntary organizations like NSA.

Although the guidelines were strictly adhered to by the CIA, the committee found they were so narrowly drawn that the agency was largely able to circumvent them in fulfilling its objectives.

The panel also found that the CIA continued its ties to the academic community by shifting the focus of its covert relationships from educational and research institutions themselves, which were proscribed, to individuals within these institutions.

The committee characterized the agency's overall response to the 1967 guidelines as one of a "stalemate" in which the agency attempted to prevent the public disclosure of its internal workings, while a significant rethinking of where boundaries ought to be drawn in a free society.

As a result, the CIA's ties to the academic community continue to be substantial. The committee found that current relationships exist with hundreds of scholars and researchers working in more than 100 U.S. colleges, universities and related institutions.

These clandestine operations, the report said, provide leads and make introductions for intelligence purposes or write books and other materials used by the CIA for propaganda.

Trotskyites Battle Marks In Sweden

STOCKHOLM, April 27 (Reuters).—A nationwide secondary-school mathematics examination was canceled today after a Trotskyite student group printed the correct answers in its newspaper.

A spokesman for the Communist Workers Federation, publishers of "The Mole," said: "This is a purely political demonstration against the bourgeois schools. We must get rid of marks."

Several thousand copies of the newspaper were sold outside schools throughout Sweden yesterday.

Passengers Say Crew of Liner Were 'Animals'

GENOA, April 27 (Reuters).—Passengers on the Italian liner Galileo Galilei said on arrival here that the crew behaved like "animals" during a row over a shortened stop at Aspicco this month, which ended with three Eritrean and two West Germans being put ashore.

But Captain Rinaldi Santorini said accusations against his men by a number of the passengers were "baseless lies being spread to blacken the names of Italian ships." There was no immediate comment from Lloyd Triestino, owners of the 27,907-ton ship.

"We were not faced by human beings, but animals who screamed, punched and drenched the passengers with water hoses," New Zealand passenger Greg McGhee told reporters yesterday when the ship docked here.

Crew members, armed with lengths of hose and rope, threatened passengers and forced them into their cabins, said Spaniard Francisco Casares.

But Captain Santorini said, "We did not hit anyone. We never raised a hand against any passenger."

The trouble began when the Galileo Galilei went to help a British ship in trouble. Captain Santorini said that as a result, he was forced to cut short a visit to the Mexican port.

Farewell to GIs By Johnson Real, Paper Now Says

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—It made good reading, but the Armed Forces Journal now is backing away from its account of how President Lyndon Johnson bade the wrong troops goodbye at a tearful ceremony in 1968.

"Our story about his 'saying good-bye to the wrong troops' with all we know, should not have been told," publisher Benjamin Schermer writes in the current issue.

The Journal reported earlier (NYT, Feb. 27) that the ceremony on Feb. 17, 1968, was a charade, with an emotional Mr. Johnson presiding at a Vietnam sendoff for troops that really were not headed to the war.

News media quickly picked up the story, but within days participants were denying it. The Journal includes a lengthy letter from Col. John Jameson, who labels it "completely erroneous."

Col. Jameson, who commanded a battalion that took part in the ceremony, said less than 1 percent of the men Mr. Johnson reviewed did not go to Vietnam within a few days. Mr. Schermer, in a box alongside, said the letter was a "misrepresentation" agreeing substantially with what we've learned since February.

Australia Probes 5 Deaths on Timor

JAKARTA, April 27 (Reuters).—Three Australian Embassy investigators left here today for East Timor to question witnesses about the deaths there last October of five Australian newsmen.

An embassy spokesman said the team would travel to East Timor's border with the Indonesian province of West Timor, and visit the town of Balibo, where the newsmen were killed.

The five were covering fighting between pro-Indonesian forces and the leftist Fretilin independence group. There have been conflicting reports on how they died, ranging from execution by Fretilin to shooting by Indonesian forces.

Argentine Terrorists Kill Retired Colonel

Buenos Aires, April 27 (UPI).—Terrorist gunmen killed a retired army colonel here yesterday, the army reported.

According to an army communiqué, retired Col. Abel Hector Elias Cavagnaro was killed by gunmen believed to belong to a leftist group. Argentina's political violence has claimed the lives of 311 persons since the beginning of the year; 122 of them have been killed since the armed forces toppled the government of President Isabel Peron March 24.

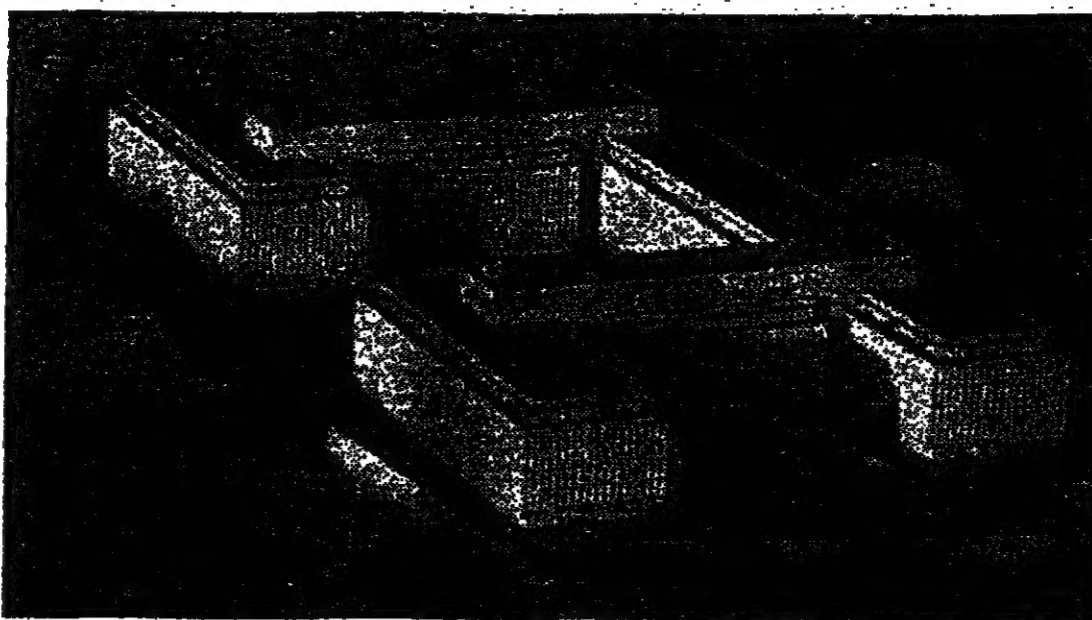
KINGDOM OF MOROCCO
OFFICE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE DOUKKALA REGION
BUREAU DES MARCHES
EL-JADIDA
NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL TENDERS No. 44/76
OPEN AS OF AUGUST 2, 1976

The Office for the Agricultural Development of the Doukkala Region wishes to equip—in the context of the Hydro-Agricultural development project in the Doukkala lower-service area—the second stage of irrigation of 20, 22 and 23 sectors of the Zemama project, representing a surface total of 11,800 ha. These Public Works projects are a result of the various international financing agreements.

The present competition concerns the construction of three (3) pumping stations in the 20, 22 and 23 sectors of the Zemama project (Civil-Engineering).

Interested contractors wishing to submit their bids may withdraw the Competition files from the management's office of the O.R.M.V.A.D. (Bureau des Marchés), El-Jadida.

The admission request to the competition, established in the prescribed form, should reach M. le Directeur of the O.R.M.V.A.D. B.P. 58, El-Jadida, before August 2, 1976, noon.



The Central Intelligence Agency's headquarters building in Langley, Va.

But Will Not Hire Correspondents

CIA Plans to Keep Journalists on Payroll

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, April 27 (NYT).—The CIA plans to continue to employ as agents more than 25 journalists or other representatives of U.S. news organizations, according to the committee.

The committee revealed that those persons were not covered by a public pledge made in February by George Bush, director of central intelligence, that the agency would "stop hiring correspondents 'accredited' by U.S. publications and other news organizations."

The disclosure was published in a section of the committee's report entitled "Covert Relationship With the United States Media."

The committee did not identify the journalists involved or their organizations, but a staff member said privately that many of the individuals were in executive positions for U.S. news outlets.

Operational Use

The panel recommended enactment of a law precluding the agency's "operational use" of any person regularly involved in writing, editing or setting policy for U.S. media organizations.

It said it was "concerned that the use of American journalists and media organizations for clandestine operations (was) a threat to the integrity of the press."

The committee did not deny the value to this country of the dissemination of propaganda abroad, but it observed that in this time of sophisticated mass communications systems, there was no way to prevent such propaganda from influencing American citizens at home.

The agency is prohibited by its charter from engaging in domestic propaganda.

The report cited many instances in which the efforts of CIA agents, acting abroad as journalists, were printed in domestic publications.

The committee said it was aware other countries made use of "the international media" for propaganda purposes and that the United States public was not insulated from such efforts.

The strongest defense against propaganda, the report said, is a "free and vigorous" press.

The most effective way to respond to the use of such propaganda abroad, the report added, is to permit U.S. journalists to work "without jeopardizing their credibility through covert use of them."

Among the examples noted by the committee of work by agent journalists were the following:

- A book about China written covertly by an agent was reviewed in The New York Times by another agent. The committee did not identify the book or the reviewer.
- A committee source said the reviewer was an academician and not a staff member of The Times.

- The agency paid \$170,000 a year for publication of a magazine in South Vietnam in 1974 and 1975. The South Vietnamese Embassy distributed the magazine to Americans, including all members of Congress.
- Two news services maintained by the CIA in Europe were subscribed to by major U.S. newspapers. According to the report, "The CIA made a senior official at the major United States daily aware that the CIA controlled these two press services."

- The "Penkovsky Papers," a book purported to be based on the reports of an executed Soviet spy, was actually written by CIA agents. It was published in the United States by Doubleday and Co. in 1964 and became a commercial success. The report said the publisher did not know of the agency's involvement.

In most cases, the report said, U.S. news organizations were not

aware that contributors were CIA agents.

In 1973, William Colby, then director of central intelligence, halted the secret use by the agency of five full-time journalists with major American publications.

In February, Mr. Bush announced the following: "Effective immediately, the CIA will not enter into any paid or contractual relationship with any full-time or part-time news correspondent accredited by any U.S. news service, newspaper, periodical, radio or television network or station."

Mr. Bush's statement was interpreted in many quarters as meaning the end of the agency's use of news media personnel. However, the committee disclosed in its report that "of the

approximately 50 United States journalists or personnel of United States media organizations who were employed by CIA or maintain some other covert relationship with it at the time of the announcement, fewer than one-half will be terminated under the new CIA guidelines."

The pivotal word in Mr. Bush's statement appears to have been "accredited." The committee said the agency interpreted the word as applying to individuals who are "formally authorized by contract or issuance of press credentials to represent themselves as correspondents." Thus, executives who do not work as correspondents are apparently not covered by the directive, nor are free-lance writers who are not affiliated with a specific employer.



Two Red Diplomats Photographed CIA Officers at Welch's Funeral

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—The secret war among intelligence services extended even to the burial of slain CIA agent Richard Welch at Arlington National Cemetery last January, the committee reported.

Mr. Welch, the CIA station chief in Greece, was assassinated outside his home in Athens last Dec. 23. President Ford attended his funeral services in Ft. Meyer, Va., on Jan. 6, but did not go on to the military burial ceremony nearby.

In a chapter on counterintelligence, the committee's report said, without elaboration:

"At the recent funeral of CIA agent Richard Welch, two Eastern European diplomats were discovered among the press corps, snapping photographs of CIA intelligence officers attending the burial ceremony."

The diplomats apparently went unchallenged among the dozen photographers covering the burial for newspapers and magazines, according to two persons who were present.

Swiss Called 'Imperialists' In a Controversial New Book

By Andreas Freund

PARIS, April 27 (NYT).—A new book by a Geneva sociologist who is a member of the Swiss parliament has created a stir by charging, among other things, that Switzerland is a major imperialist power that has become "the world's number one receiver of stolen goods."

The author is Jean Ziegler, who for the last nine years has been one of the Swiss Socialist deputies in the 244-member parliament in Bern. At Geneva University he occupies the chair previously held by Jean Piaget, the internationally known pioneer in child psychology.

His book, published here earlier this month, in French, by Editions du Seuil under the title, "A Switzerland Above Any Suspicion," sold 45,000 copies in 10 days.

In his book, Mr. Ziegler also asserts that Switzerland bears heavy responsibility in the overthrow of the leftist regime of Salvador Allende in Chile, that it supports a racist South Africa and that a Swiss company should be held responsible for the death by starvation of thousands of children in the Third World.

Source of Data

Mr. Ziegler's book is based on data from such sources as the UN, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and other international bodies; Swiss bank and company reports; the conservative Swiss newspaper Neue Zürcher Zeitung; Time magazine and The New York Times.

As for the charge of Swiss imperialism, Mr. Ziegler asserts that Switzerland-based multinational corporations control vast areas and populations in such countries as Indonesia, South Africa, Brazil and Guatemala through the domination of major local industries in those lands.

He described these multinational corporations as being invariably in alliance with the local bourgeoisie, who, he contends, get their cut in profits by their readiness to put down revolts by the poor. He charges that the

900 Covert Action Projects Were Only Partial Success

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, April 27 (NYT).—The United States has undertaken thousands of covert actions abroad since 1947, including 900 major or sensitive projects in the last 15 years alone, with only partial success and some instances of severe damage to U.S. foreign policy, a report by the committee said yesterday.

According to the report, the 11-member committee considered at one point recommending a ban against all covert actions, but later concluded that the United States must have some covert capability. Only Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, who headed the panel, ended up calling for a ban.

The committee has concluded, however, that the United States should maintain the capability to react through covert action when no other means will suffice to meet extraordinary circumstances involving grave threats to U.S. national security," the committee said.

"Nevertheless, covert action should be considered as an exception to the normal process of government action abroad, rather than a parallel but invisible system in which covert operations are routine," the report said.

New Law Urged

The report mentioned by name no covert operations that had not previously been publicly known. It urged that a new intelligence law require that "the intelligence oversight committees of Congress should require that the annual budget, submission for covert action programs be specified and detailed as to the activity recommended."

The recommendation left the door open, however, for "unforeseen" covert-action projects to be funded from the intelligence agency's "contingency reserve fund" and accounted for later.

The committee investigated covert actions from the creation of the modern intelligence system in 1947 through the present time. Part of its finding and descriptions, the report said, would be circulated only to senators and not be made public, at the request of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The report traced covert actions from a State Department CIA hybrid in the late 1940s called the Office of Policy Coordination through the formation of a clandestine services section at the CIA in 1952, then called the Deputy Directorate for Plans.

Increased Powers

The committee said there was no legal authorization for covert action in the 1947 National Security Act or subsequent laws pertaining to intelligence, but that internal executive orders had increased the powers to conduct covert operations abroad.

The report defined covert actions as those sub-rosa efforts—often involving candidates in an election to wage a secret war in Laos—that the United States tries to do secretly.

The early covert actions run by OPC mainly involved giving financial support and encouragement to labor unions, political parties and other groups in Western Europe in the late 1940s, as they tried to resist a Communist take-over, the report said.

It was during the Korean war, the report said, that paramilitary covert operations came to the fore. After the Korean war, the report said, a National Security Council directive broadened operations to the entire globe and not simply to areas contiguous to the Soviet Union or China.

This resulted in widespread secret operations in Latin America, Africa and the Far East. Though the committee studied several actions, it publicly discussed only a 10-year effort to stop Salvador Allende, a Marxist, from becoming president in Chile, efforts to undermine President Sukarno in Indonesia and various political assassination plots, including Operation Mongoose aimed at Fidel Castro, Premier of Cuba.

The committee leveled its strongest criticism at the paramilitary covert actions. "The committee's findings on paramilitary activities suggest that these operations are an anomaly. If not an aberration, of covert action," the report said.

Hard to Conceal

The committee said this was because they are almost impossible to conceal and thus very quickly become overt operations.

"Of the five paramilitary activities studied by the committee, only one appears to have achieved its objective," the report said. The report did not list those studied, but the committee is known to have taken looks at the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, operations in Laos, South Vietnam and Korea, and earlier operations in Greece.

The committee said that Communist strikes in Paris, North France

PARIS, April 27 (Reuters).—Strikes by electricity workers in the Paris area and northern France led to intermittent power cuts today, disrupting some Paris subway services.

The strikes were the first of a three-day series in the state-owned electricity sector. They were called by the Communist-led CGT union, which is demanding a 15-percent increase in pay.

Senate Study Spurred by Times Story

WASHINGTON, April 27 (NYT).—The Senate report on the CIA was the result of the most intensive investigation ever conducted into America's intelligence system.

The study grew directly out of articles that appeared in The New York Times in 1974. On Dec. 22, 1974, Tom Hersh reported in Times on a widespread campaign of spying on U.S. senators conducted without authority by the CIA.

As a result of that and earlier accounts of U.S. involvement in the overthrow of the Allende government in Chile, the Senate voted on Jan. 28, 1975, to organize the committee.

House, on Feb. 18, asked a counterpart committee. House committee reports yet to be made public.

All of the reports upon the original disclosures in Times about covert spy by the CIA in Chile and intelligence work in United States.

CIA Report Under Study

(Continued from Page 1)

recommendations to prevent it called intelligence an "ongoing congressional effort" and prospects of the proposals implemented are uncertain.

They said Congress is reluctant to approve any changes in the intelligence structure which could be seen as a weakening of the U.S. intelligence agencies.

A second section of the report dealing with domestic intelligence activities, will be released tomorrow.

The Senate is faced with the budget for spying and whether to approve any of the Intelligence Committee's recommendations for tightening control of intelligence agencies.

There was no immediate reaction to the report itself in Congress.

House Proposals

House Select Committee on Intelligence, which completed work in February, put those proposals before the Senate committee.

Both proposed beefing up operations and the powers of central intelligence, although the Senate's proposals were more detailed. Both to increase congressional oversight by establishing a watchdog committee with legislative and budgetary powers.

But overseas committee have the power to prior approval of covert actions, the first House counterpart would be empowered to receive notice within 48 hours of presidential approval. The House also would have a right to covert paramilitary operations as occurred in Angola.

The House committee further than the Senate in proposing some basic restructuring of the intelligence community. Among its suggestions were: Abolishing the Defense Intelligence Agency and dividing functions between the CIA, civilian defense agencies, and separating the National Security Agency from the Pentagon.

restructuring its community monitoring activities to monitor domestic and political concerns.

While the House voted on the publication of the full report of its committee, the Senate committee's recommendations officially published.

Algerian Constitution

ALGERIA, April 27 (Reuters).—The first draft of a new Algerian Constitution, known as the National Charter, will be presented in sections this week in semi-official daily El Moudjahid newspaper reported.

1. Your father's advice.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Handwritten signature or scribble.

The Intelligence Dilemmas

In a contradictory world which has become increasingly interdependent and increasingly fragmented, and in which secret operations of government and anti-governmental groups play an augmenting role, it makes little sense to argue that the United States must abstain from all covert forms of gathering intelligence or counteracting forces directed against its interests. But, by the same token, no democracy can abdicate to its Executive powers that could bring war to its own doorstep or violate the rights of its citizens. This constitutes the major dilemma with which congressional bodies have been seeking to cope, and to which the report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities is addressed.

The Senate committee has conducted itself with more responsibility than the similar body in the House, and its proposals for congressional oversight of the intelligence community, while not markedly different from those of the House body, deserve consideration. The committee, for example, acknowledges the fundamental dilemma affecting the relationship between secret activities and constitutional government; it has worked with, rather than against, the Executive, and it does not damn, out of hand, the intelligence agencies which, it asserts, "have made important contributions to the nation's security and generally have performed their functions with dedication and distinction."

Moreover, the select committee's report asserts that "the competing demands of secrecy and the requirements of the democratic process—our Constitution and laws—can be reconciled." This should be done by Congress—in consultation with the Executive branch—statutory restructuring of

the intelligence community, limitations on the powers of that community, and active congressional oversight of its activities.

But here lies the rub. If, as the committee states, quite accurately, "presidents and administrations have made excessive, and at times, self-defeating use of covert operations," it also admits that Congress has not used the powers it possesses under the 1947 Intelligence Act to oversee the agencies.

Moreover, the recent history of congressional investigatory procedures with respect to the agencies opens grave doubts as to the ability of the legislators to act effectively in this area. The leaks and generally negative attitudes that marred the House investigation form one example of this. Two Republican senators refused to sign the select committee report, presumably because it was too hard on the agencies; three Democratic senators complained that it was too subservient to the administration. Such divisions, inevitable and essential in a legislature, could make congressional oversight of secret operations impossible.

Nevertheless, the effort must be made. It may require congressional oversight of members of Congress, as well as of administration conduct of intelligence—but that is not impossible if the spirit of the Senate committee report is accepted. There can be no ideal solution—preaches of confidence and errors in action are almost certain to occur, whatever statutory system is invoked. But that is also true of whatever the government does in any field. The intelligence operations of the United States do need overhauling, and do need cooperation between the Executive and the Legislative branches. The Church committee has made progress toward that end.

Recovery Abroad

West Europe's economic recovery, which had been lagging behind the cautious upturn in the United States, evidently is beginning to lag less. In the last few weeks, the indicators of growth in virtually all countries have begun to turn more definitely in the same direction: up. This is true in Japan as well, with the result that the industrial world as a whole, despite the currency difficulties of some countries, should now be able to look ahead to rising trade and mutually reinforcing expansion.

Except for Italy, where political uncertainties have curbed investment and stimulated a flight of capital abroad, virtually all industrial countries now are expected to exceed the growth rates for 1976 predicted in December by the Paris-based Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. In West Germany, some research institutes are predicting a 5 to 5 1/2-per-cent GNP rise in 1976 and business forecasters elsewhere similarly are predicting growth rates of 1 percentage point or more above the OECD's December expectations for France, Japan and Britain.

Inflation, while still higher than normal, is subsiding. Even Britain, where prices soared 24 per cent last year, was down to a 15-per-cent annual rate in the last quarter reported. Double-digit inflation is a thing

of the past almost everywhere else, with West Germany down to about 5 per cent. The unanswered question at yet is whether this trend will continue when the vast unused capacity in most European industry begins to fill up and unemployment begins to drop.

Unemployment, the bleakest area of the economy, has not yet turned around in West Europe even to the extent it has in the United States. Traditionally, productivity rises sharply coming out of a recession and unemployment improves later. With spare capacity in industry, capital investment has hardly begun to climb, except in inventories, which are being rebuilt; but prospects are brighter than a few months ago.

The economic and labor ministers of the nine Common Market countries are to meet in June to plan a strategy for full employment, coordinated growth policies, and price stability. The commission is urging direct measures to reduce unemployment such as easier retirement, less overtime, reduced immigration from nonmember countries and, as an alternative to unemployment benefits, tax advantages for employers refraining from layoffs.

Until unemployment is sharply reduced, recovery from the world's severest recession since the 1930s will be incomplete, whatever the growth rate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

New Blow at ILO

Just when it appeared that relations between the United States and the International Labor Organization were as rough as they could get, the House of Representatives proved that it could make them rockier still.

By voting to kill the \$25-million appropriation that represents this country's share of the ILO budget for an 18-month period, the House has jeopardized the strategy devised by the Ford administration—in cooperation with U.S. industry and labor—to curb Soviet and Third World "politicization" of the agency.

That strategy, always a dubious one, grew out of a long accumulation of grievances, culminating in the ILO's decision last June to grant "observer" status to the Palestine Liberation Organization. The administration served two-year notice last fall that the United States intended to withdraw unless the ILO took steps toward internal reform.

However, the White House emphasized that

its hope was to achieve positive change, not to get out. It added that all of this country's budget assessments would be fully met, as is required by international law. George Meany, AFL-CIO president, a perennial critic of the world organization, endorsed this approach.

Both President Ford and Mr. Meany have sought ever since to demonstrate their sincerity of purpose. The President by designating a special emissary—Laurence H. Silbermann, ambassador to Yugoslavia and a former under secretary of labor—to seek allies in West Europe. The AFL-CIO chief, for his part, has sent letters to unions in Asia, Africa and Latin America appealing for support.

Whatever chance there might be for affirmative responses at the ILO annual conference in Geneva in June will be severely undercut by the House's surprise decision to kill the appropriation. The Senate will be well advised to restore the \$25 million.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Kissinger's Safari

The state secretary's trip to Africa is taking place to late as to seem almost unfriendly, and at any rate late enough for new situations to have arisen. A number of problems have "solved themselves"—though not always in accordance with American wishes. Black Africa is currently more allergic than ever to anything smacking of "Amer-

ican imperialism" and less critical than ever of Soviet and Cuban aid. This is the payoff for decades of a policy of benign neglect. But in the final analysis Kissinger's keynote speech on the future of southern Africa, which was delivered in Zambia, may prove to be less decisive than how much American economic aid is made available, and to whom.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 28, 1901

WASHINGTON—Gen. L.D. Artamonoff, a Russian officer on his way home from Manchuria, via America, at present in Washington, says the conditions of Manchuria are improving. The country is pacified, commerce is reviving and the Russian army is being reduced. The Russians, he said, operated only against the Chinese army and treated the people with kindness.

Fifty Years Ago

April 28, 1926

NEW YORK—Jesse Levinson has brought an action against George Bernard Shaw on the grounds that he prevented the sale of the film rights of "The Chocolate Soldier." He alleges that the British playwright, who had previously disclaimed all rights in "The Chocolate Soldier," has now threatened to sue for infringement of the copyright of "Arms and the Man" if the former was filmed.



Bicycles, the Unexploited Resource

By Jonathan Power

ROME—The Piazza Navona, that graceful 16th-century square with the Bernini fountain, is one of the great joys of Rome.

An oasis of tranquillity right in the heart of the city, a mighty square 240 meters long, 65 meters wide, where motorized traffic is forbidden and people sit, in my case to write a newspaper column—or ride bicycles. Indeed, this is the very place where three years ago my own two little girls learned to ride a bicycle, hired from the little shop where Signor Tanturi has been plying his trade for some 30 years.

The bicycle is man's most energy-efficient and effective form of transport—effective because it does so much good, increasing man's unaided speed by a factor of three or four, while doing so little harm—there are no exhaust fumes, it takes a 30th of the space of a motor car and rarely are people knocked down. Despite these great advantages the bicycle has been, almost literally, driven off most of our city roads. In Britain the Ministry of Transport estimates that the distance traveled by bicycles went down from 5.8 million miles in 1962 to 2.3 million miles in 1972.

Upward Graphs

At last, however, the tide has begun to turn. The car is no longer seen as such a wonder. And OPEC has helped nurse doubts that were introduced by the upward graphs of heart disease and obesity. Bicycles are coming back and fast too. In 1968 in Britain, only 574,000 bicycles were sold. Last year the total passed the 1-million mark for the first time in 20 years. The United States now sells more new bicycles than automobiles. And sales are booming. It is the fastest-growing outdoor activity in the United States. Surprising, is it not, that the bicycle is not used more? A survey in Washington, D.C., showed that the average age of male riders was 38 and of women, 40.

A fascinating study done under the unlikely auspices of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission has concluded that the bicycle is one of the nation's great unexploited resources. The author, Eric Hirst, argues that a modest substitution of bicycles for cars in worker commuting could save the United States \$4 billion a year on energy imports. Hirst's sums are fascinating, and are worth reproducing here in digest form.

He examines how much extra energy is required for each mile cycled. The price of a new bike, its average life span and how much city bikeways cost. He calculates that bicycling costs 2.5 cents a mile, half of which is food. Total energy use for bicycling comes out at 1,200 B.T.U./mile—which is equivalent to 100 miles a gallon. He then compares this with the dollar cost of traveling by car for short city trips and finds that the bicycle is 13 times as efficient as the car. But what about speed? Presumably that is what convinces the average man that he is better off in his car.

Average Speed

Hirst assumes the cyclist travels at an average speed of 10 miles an hour, with a total delay time of 5 minutes for locking and unlocking his bicycle. A car travels in the rush hour at an average speed of 20 mph, with a 6-minute delay time for parking and locking. For trips shorter than a mile, the bicycle is clearly faster. For a journey of three miles the

car would take 15 minutes and the bicycle 22.

If a commuter values his time at more than \$1.70 an hour, it would not be worth shifting to a bicycle. But what, on a three-mile journey, does that extra seven minutes do? It gives you much needed exercise, eases the pressure on your nervous system and—if there are bicycle lanes—gives you pleasure and relaxation too. Moreover, it helps the country's balance of payments. If on the days of good cycling weather (estimated at 62 per cent), half the commuters switched to their bikes, the United States would have saved 100 million barrels of oil worth \$4 billion. That is 7 per cent of the total automobile gasoline used in a year. Not too impossible a dream.

In Davis, Calif., the recent shift to bicycles has reduced auto travel by at least 10 per cent. A survey in Denver showed that 40 per cent of the commuters would ride bicycles if it were safe to do so. The real barrier is a man-made one—we have made the city for the car. Twenty per cent of the land in London is given over to roads and parking lots. In Los Angeles, it is 60 per cent, but given the chance to cycle in safety, people will jump at it.

In Copenhagen, Uppsala, Sweden, Rotterdam and Stevenage, England, bicycles account for well over a quarter of all the trips made by any form of transportation. The secret?—In Stevenage, a new town, bikeways have been built as part of the town plan. In the Netherlands, a third of the total road length has special provision for bikes. In Sweden, a commuter can check his bicycle at a train station and receive another at his destination.

Inner-City Areas

What is stopping our city governments from introducing such sensible innovations? There is really no reason why inner-city areas should not now be entirely closed to motorized traffic, except for ambulances and delivery trucks, and let the pedestrian and the bicyclist rule supreme. It would, despite the fury of the car lobby, be a popular move. In a recent poll in Southampton, England, 1,000 pedestrians out of 1,100 were for the closure of a principal street. In the center of Vienna, where nine city blocks were closed to traffic over Christmas in 1971, 98 per cent of the pedestrians questioned supported the move. It is now a permanent feature.

It is not surprising that banning the car is so popular a move—people begin to enjoy city life in a way they did not know they could. Carbon monoxide levels fall dramatically—in the Ginza district of Tokyo, a ban on traffic reduced the level of carbon monoxide by a factor of five. Even the shops are beginning to welcome these reforms

and their trade actually goes up, concludes an OECD report, "Streets for People."

So why not the bicycle? Ivan Illich, in his little book "Energy and Equity," poses the same question. He observes: "Thousands of years ago the wheel took the load off the carrier-slave, but it did so only on the Eurasian landmass. In Mexico, the wheel was well-known but never applied to transport. It served extensively for the construction of carriages for toy gods. The taboo on wheeledbarrows in America before Cortes is no more puzzling than the taboo on bicycles in modern traffic."

Portugal: Victory for Democracy

By Joseph K. A.

LISBON—The sun shone, the sea sparkled, the flowers flourished, the army kept hands off and the party militants behaved themselves Sunday when the Portuguese people trooped quietly to the polls to elect a new parliament. For the second time in two years this country, after half a century of authoritarian rule, chalked up a victory for democracy.

But the test is not yet over. Though the vote yielded the makings of a solid ruling coalition, some discreet nudging by the army will be required if political haggling is to give way to the truly critical task of governing the country.

Just before the results began pouring in election night, the national television showed, in a series of flashbacks, the political highlights which have marked the two years since the revolution of April 25, 1974, overthrew the dictatorship set up nearly half a century ago by Antonio Salazar. The clips began with the euphoria of the revolution.

There followed a horror story—Communist-led soldiers breaking up rallies of other parties with tear gas, farmers, demanding trucks and tractors, besieging the Constituent Assembly elected a year ago; an attempted right-wing coup; a premier complaining that he had twice been taken prisoner by protesting groups.

Set against that nightmare, the elections for the legislative assembly on Sunday were a political miracle. Despite reports of widespread violence, the campaign, which cost only one life directly, was essentially peaceful. Despite other reports of popular political fatigue, the campaigning was brisk—some 150 meetings held on the Sunday before elections. The turnout, though less than last year's 82 per cent, was, at nearly 85 per cent, quite high.

And repulsive to those who love Lebanon.

The man has not displayed any semblance of leadership, dignity or integrity during the anguished war that has left his country bleeding and bring at his feet. Now he and his cronies, whose glaring lack of state-manship has brought Lebanon in its present chaotic state, are again stalling, bickering and wasting precious time. They would have the world believe that his departure would be costly to Lebanon.

N. S.

U.S. Policy in Africa The Need to Forge

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Henry Kissinger is now engaged in a long overdue restructuring of U.S. African policy and he will require all his energy, humor and vision to accomplish this. He will also need modesty because, in that area, neither his wisdom nor his timing have so far been exceptional. The job is really to make something out of nothing for the United States has been remiss on Africa for 20 years.

Facing these problems during a U.S. presidential year with competitive speech-makers seeking support from black-liberal and white-conservative voters doesn't make things easier, and when one compares congressional veto of Angolan anti-Soviet aid with congressional insistence on buying chromium from Rhodesia, despite a UN embargo, the paradox is underscored.

The United States has never had a coherent policy for sub-Saharan Africa since the latter gained its freedom. One reason is that our attitudes are shaped by three contradictory factors: (1) Traditional (sometimes forgotten) anti-colonialism; (2) Awareness that 25 million Americans are of African descent—and they vote; (3) Acknowledgment of U.S. economic dependence on many African resources.

Important Cradle

U.S. strategic convenience is also served by keeping open the Indian and South Atlantic Oceans but this is not the primordial factor. The latter boils down to a contest between those who recognize obligations to an important cradle of U.S. citizenry and those who wish to give hard-headed priority to the needs of certain industrial combines.

President Lyndon Johnson once told me: "There is a deep connection between our foreign policy in Africa and our internal policy on civil rights." An aspect that will be stressed this year. But on the other hand southern Africa, with all its racial passions, is a major source for U.S. supplies of manganese, cobalt, tantalum, platinum and strontium.

The clash between philosophical-political and economic-industrial interests is sometimes obvious. And it has not escaped black leaders that U.S. investments in white-dominated South Africa have more than doubled over the past five years.

Since Africa's decolonization, the United States has won some and lost some contests with the Soviet Union for African influence. Soviet influence was extended from the Congo (now Zaire). But Moscow revamped its

policy and had been gaining prestige in such places as Guinea, Nigeria, Congo, Gambia, Uganda, Mozambique and now Angola.

The United States really is up Angola. Not that Washington was entirely wrong politically was woefully misunderecided, too little and too late, taken decisions eight years earlier they might have effected—while China and the Soviet Union moved into the area of our uncertainty. What the MPLA Soviet advance 12,000 Cuban troops more than 10 times as much as we as we furiously and tardily our own clients.

Now Kissinger must take the consequences on this important safari any U.S. ever took. Bishop Munoz, a priest leader of Rhodesia, claims the trip aims to show "American imperialism." It will boycott Kissinger's visit. Nyerere of Tanzania, who helped but warned that Africa doesn't pertain to any sphere of influence.

Jeanne Afrique, an influential publication, features a new playing Washington minutes. Kissinger was criticized for choosing a man with no experience who had been seen "destabilizing" Angola. And recent U.S. attack Uganda's President Idi Amin, chairman of the Organized African Unity, are reminders isn't admitted, but neither is.

No Time
No matter how much it is able to accomplish in the policy imbalance, in Rhodesia toward majority and in urging South Africa to accelerate its advance to racial justice, he cannot do anything like what is sary in time. And he promised economic aid and cal support can be delivered to black nationalists.

Now is the time for the West to realize that it must all retrograde powers in helping Africans to solve problems. It might as well listen to the content of non-African nations, which have more African experience than we. Surely include the European Community and also China.

Testing Ground

But mainly because of a of strong political belief Portugal is in bed with straits. Unemployment is 9 per cent. Gross national product fell at the rate last year has been running at 1 per cent, and investment is up. So the country, where being a testing ground in democracy, has to be governed.

Which is where the comes in. Though the solid back in their barracks, the tary leaders still exercise control through a committee revolution. The leading figure—Gen. Ramalho Eanes—is the army chief of staff. To be a strong partisan of domestic power is a knocking together politically the army ought to be and the haggling, and place a regime which can be eminently runable country.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from its readers. Short letters have better chance of being listed. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request their letters be signed with initials but will be given to them signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) April 27

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City Investing reports on 1975—operating results and future outlook

As anticipated a year ago, 1975 was the year in which the nation's economy began its recovery from the most severe recession in three decades.

Gradual improvement in its economic environment enabled City Investing to report successively higher operating earnings quarter by quarter during the year. For the full year, however, City's operating income from continuing operations totaled \$35.3 million, 25% lower than the \$47.1 million earned in 1974.

Including net investment gains, discontinued operations, and the effects of an accounting change, net income rose 31% to a total of \$45.5 million, compared with \$34.7 million in 1974.

City's performance

We view City's performance during the recession as creditable. Our property and casualty insurance underwriting and housing operations, in common with their respective industries, are recovering more slowly than other segments of the Company, but investment income of our insurance opera-

tions continues to grow and the manufacturing group achieved its second best year in earnings.

Strength and resilience

Income from The Home Insurance Group's investment portfolio is City's largest single source of income and one that has increased each year.

The \$65.1 million reported for 1975 was 6% higher than that for 1974. This foundation for City's income and the diversity of our manufacturing businesses provide the strength and resilience needed during economic downturns.

Not all of City's manufacturing enterprises escaped the effects of the recession, particularly certain of those located abroad. Others, however, including two of our largest, achieved record earnings.

Having met the tests of two recessions without reducing dividends, and with greater basic strengths to meet the future, we are confident that our manufacturing, housing and insurance operations can be superior performers.

Investment priorities

We believe that the best measure of a company's true economic

value is its return on invested capital. While we are presently emphasizing the reduction of intermediate-term debt over new investments, we are concurrently studying the return on capital of each segment of our Company to determine future investment priorities.

We expect this focus to produce positive results over the next several years.

The results accomplished in 1975, although disappointing in comparison with our peak years, confirm the validity of the plans upon which City was developed.

The concept of our organization has not been revised, nor do we plan to modify it radically in the foreseeable future.

The future

Looking to the future, we expect the economic recovery to extend through 1976 and beyond.

Our domestic and international manufacturing operations should benefit from the recovery, and we expect to participate in a turnaround in housing and the insurance business.

Cordially,

Geo. T. Schafflenberger
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

March 8, 1976

For a copy of City Investing's 1975 Annual Report, contact Jerome Hannan, V.P. City Investing S.A., Stockenstrasse 38, 8002 Zurich, Switzerland.

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Talk with E. F. Hutton in Germany

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and Gains Strength Trading Is Light

April 27 (AP).—Sterling, but then added: "The market isn't infallible. It can be wrong. I believe that in this case, and that the market has overdone it."

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey said there is no economic justification for the persistent fall of the pound. On his return from a meeting of European finance ministers in Luxembourg, Mr. Healey said his European counterparts were agreed with him "that the pressure on sterling in the past few weeks has been completely without economic justification."

Mr. Healey blamed the slump of sterling on the failure of foreign bankers to understand the nature of discussions between the British government and the trade unions.



SUN POWER—World's first solar pocket calculator will be presented at Hannover Fair next week. The machine is energized by the sun or electric light.

But Ministers Reject Guidelines

EEC to Improve Economic Coordination

BRUSSELS, April 27 (AP).—Finance ministers of the European Economic Community broadly agreed yesterday on improved coordination and concertation of national economic policy in the nine member states of the community.

But, officials said, the ministers, during their one-day meeting in Luxembourg, rejected any strict guidelines or sanctions against deviation from such established policy.

The EEC Commission had proposed that guidelines for the growth in money supply, and budgetary spending and for national incomes policy be established by the community.

Countries that violated such guidelines would face sanctions such as being excluded from community financial assistance under the regional or social funds, the Commission suggested.

Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey firmly rejected such sanctions and other officials also said the Commission's idea is unacceptable.

Divergent Trends
The ministers agreed that there are still great divergences in economic trends in the EEC but felt that these can be reduced by more concertation and coordination of policy rather than by fixed guidelines and sanctions.

Mr. Schlecht, West German state secretary in the Economics Ministry, said:

There was a "profound" discussion among the ministers on general economic strategy, Mr. Schlecht said, and this brought

about "a high degree of agreement" among the member states.

The ministers especially discussed the problem of unemployment, and agreed that a meeting of EEC economics and labor ministers with social partners and the Commission should be staged on June 24 and 25 in Brussels to seek ways to achieve a higher

degree of employment in the EEC.

There are about 5.4 million unemployed persons in the community now, down from a peak figure of 7 million earlier this year but still above the 1975 average unemployment of 4.5 million.

Need for Spending
Officials said there was general agreement on the need for more capital spending to create new jobs. Such spending should be pushed by the necessary framework policy to be designed by the national governments, the ministers agreed.

Mr. Schlecht told the ministers that current West German expectations are for real growth in the gross national product of around 6 per cent this year, exceeding the recent forecast by five German economic research institutes which projected a 5.5 per cent growth.

The Germans emphasized that as a result of their higher growth, they expect sharply increased imports this year and, Mr. Schlecht said, this would help Germany's EEC partners overcome some of their unemployment problems.

There was also general agreement that while full employment should be the target of EEC economic policy, this should not be attained at the expense of higher inflation rates.

House Unit Votes Bill to Change Federal Reserve

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—The House Banking Committee today approved a bill making modest changes in the Federal Reserve system after stripping the legislation of its most important provision.

The panel approved a bill which would make the terms of the Fed chairman and vice chairman coincident with that of the president, so that a new president would be able to appoint a new Fed chairman within six months after taking office.

The bill also expands the boards of directors of the 12 regional Federal Reserve banks to 12 members from nine members. It also makes permanent the current practice of having the Fed chairman report to Congress quarterly on the Fed's monetary policy.

Before approving the bill, the committee by a one-vote margin removed a section which would have made the presidents of the 12 regional banks appointed by the president, subject to approval by the Senate. At present the regional bank presidents are selected by directors of the 12 banks.

Committee chairman Henry Reuss, D-Wis., called this the "most important" section of the bill, but opponents charged that it would make the Fed subject to political influence of the White House.

French Bank's Profit Rises 55.5 Per Cent
PARIS, April 27 (AP).—Banque Nationale de Paris (BNP), France's biggest bank, today reported a net profit for 1975 of 210 million francs (\$44.6 million)—55.5 per cent up on the 135.4 million francs recorded in 1974.

BNP said it is to propose the distribution of a net dividend of 17.68 francs per share, compared with 14.18 francs for the 1974 financial year.

The bank said its operating profit stood at 497.9 million francs, an increase of 48.6 per cent on the 1974 figure.

Hoechst Cuts Dividend
FRANKFURT, April 27 (AP).—Hoechst Ag said today it will recommend a 1975 dividend of 7 marks per 50-mark share, down from 9 marks in 1974.

Big Board Chairman Steps Down

No Reason Supplied For Surprise Decision

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP).—James Needham resigned today as chairman of the New York Stock Exchange following a highly unusual early morning meeting of the exchange's board. No reason was given for the action.

The board of directors said it suggested that Mr. Needham remain as president, a job that does not now exist, "to work with his designated successor," William E. Batten.

The board said Mr. Needham declined the offer, choosing "to pursue other business interests," but would remain as a consultant.

It was apparently decided sometime last night to hold the special board meeting at 8:30 a.m. Normally the NYSE board meets in the afternoon and makes any forthcoming announcements after the close of the trading day at 4 p.m.

Mr. Needham's resignation is effective on May 19. He has been chairman of the exchange since 1972, when he left his previous post as a commissioner of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the industry overseer.

Mr. Needham, 49, was the first full-time chairman of the exchange.

Future in Doubt
Mr. Needham's resignation comes at a time when the exchange's future is unclear. The SEC has mandated a central market for the securities industry and the exchange has to determine its role in this type of securities trading.

The exchange has said that the auction market as it exists on the floor of the exchange must be the cornerstone of the market-place of the future. Some have maintained that stock trading could just as easily be conducted outside the exchanges by computer, a system that has come to be known as the "black box" on Wall Street.

Mr. Needham has also been a consistent spokesman regarding what he has called the capital crisis. This campaign has called for tax incentives which would make investment by the public in stocks and bonds more attractive. Mr. Needham says such tax benefits would generate more money for corporations to expand, thus providing more jobs.

Mr. Batten has been a member of the board of the NYSE since 1972 and is the former chairman and chief executive of J.C. Penney.

U.K. Housing Starts
LONDON, April 27 (AP).—British housing starts in the first quarter rose to 30,300 units per month, seasonally adjusted, compared with 29,500 a month in the fourth quarter and 25,500 a month in the first quarter of 1975, the Department of Environment reported.

Swiss Bank's Note Issue Sets a Eurobond Record

LONDON, April 27 (AP).—A \$108-million convertible note offering of Union Bank of Switzerland's Luxembourg subsidiary set an investment record today by attracting subscription demand in excess of \$1.35 billion.

Union Bank said its offering was more than 12.5 times oversubscribed, making it by far the "hottest" issue ever to be floated in the Eurobond market.

The offering comprised \$108 million five-year notes of \$1,350 par value. Priced at par bearing 5 per cent, each note is convertible into one Union Bank of Switzerland bearer share of 500 Swiss francs nominal value.

On the basis of today's market value of Union Bank shares—2,300 Swiss francs—and an exchange rate of 2,527 francs to the dollar, the notes are convertible at about \$412 francs or at a premium of 6.63 per cent.

The issue attracted huge investment response because the offering gives bondholders the chance of benefiting from appreciation of the Swiss franc and the share price of Switzerland's largest bank.

A feature of the issue is a provision for payment in cash as well as adjustments to the conversion price when Union Bank makes an equity issue, which it normally does once a year.

Syndicate sources said, however, that investors probably inflated their investment demand in the knowledge that allocations would be small. And rightly so, Union Bank indicated that it would be able to make only "token" allotments in view of the overwhelming investment response.

Senate Bill on Grain Abuses Faces Veto by the President

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—Legislation that would create a special agency to assure that foreign buyers get the quality and amount of U.S. grain they pay for faces a presidential veto.

The measure, passed 52 to 18 by the Senate yesterday, is aimed at placing more government controls on the business of weighing and shipping grain following scandals involving bribery, misgrading, shortweighting and other abuses.

The Senate bill is more far-reaching than a House bill, and a House-Senate conference panel will work out differences. President Ford reaffirmed today that he will veto the measure if it goes to his desk in the form the Senate finally approved.

Despite that threat, Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., said he thought the conference committee would be able to come up with a final measure "that everyone can support."

As it emerged from the Senate, the bill would end the present system under which private firms, many of them linked to the grain merchants, certify the quantity and quality of most U.S. grain bound for domestic mills and foreign customers.

Some states have agencies that share those chores, all supervised on a spot basis by a small but growing corps of Department of Agriculture employees.

The measure would allow only federal inspectors at ports and inland terminals where more than 50 million bushels a year are inspected. At roughly 100 smaller elevators, the present system would remain, but no ties with grain merchants would be allowed, and a federal training standard for inspectors would be in force.

The bill also would require inspectors to be rotated on a regular basis among the inspection points to break up long-time

associations between inspectors and grain merchants.

The Ford administration, claiming the bill would add \$18 million to the federal budget by 1981, prefers only stiffer conflict-of-interest regulations and an expanded supervisory corps as a solution to the grain scandal.

Tool Orders Rise By 84 Per Cent in U.S. in Quarter

NEW YORK, April 27 (NYT).—The machine tool industry had a busy first quarter with orders totaling \$414.95 million, or 84.3 per cent higher than in the first three months of 1975, the Machine Tool Builders' Association reported over the weekend.

At the close of NYSE trading, Eastman Kodak was off 2 3/8 at 109. Polaroid Corp. said it filed suit against Kodak. Polaroid lost 7 1/8 to 34 3/8.

Reporting lower earnings were Fairchild Camera down 1 to 38 3/8 and Holiday Inns off 1 1/8 at 14.

Other weak spots included National Semiconductor down 2 5/8 to 44 7/8, Sears, Roebuck 1 5/8 to 71 1/4, Burroughs 2 1/8 to 103 1/2, Delta Air Lines 1 1/8 to 41 1/2, Digital Equipment 2 to 178, and IBM 3 3/8 to 255 7/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in light trading. The Amex index slipped 0.54 to 102.82.

Credit Fears Hit Prices on Wall Street

Possible Fed Action Is Central Worry

NEW YORK, April 27 (NYT).—Uncertainty about the outlook for U.S. monetary policy dragged stock prices moderately lower today.

Traders are a little confused because they're not certain what the large growth in money supply means," said Francis Bodkin of Colin Hochstein & Co.

Mr. Bodkin's remarks were in connection with the larger than expected rise recently in the nation's weekly money supply—a development which has raised concern that the Federal Reserve System could shift to a less accommodative monetary policy.

But most money-market analysts do not expect a shift in Fed policy unless the brisk growth of the monetary aggregates persists.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 7.25 points to 955.51. At 3 o'clock it was off 3.07.

Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 860 to 563, and volume totaled 17.76 million shares, compared with 15.52 million yesterday.

Brokers said selling was attributable in part to solid indications that the Federal Reserve had slightly tightened its credit policy by raising its target on federal funds rates to 4 7/8 from 4 3/4 per cent.

Analysis added that the stock market appears to have run out of fuel despite a continuing flow of improved first-quarter earnings reports. They noted that once again the industrial average fell back below the 1,000 level.

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Company Reports

Company	1975	1974
Assoco Inc.	1975	1974
Revenue	245.80	250.30
Profit	2.80	14.50
Per Share	0.10	0.54

Company	1975	1974
Bethlehem Steel	1975	1974
Revenue	1,287.60	1,551.80
Profit	28.40	80.30
Per Share	0.65	1.84

Company	1975	1974
Borg Warner	1975	1974
Revenue	427.80	380.20
Profit	17.00	9.80
Per Share	0.85	0.20

Company	1975	1974
Consolidated Edison	1975	1974
Revenue	723.10	679.50
Profit	82.70	75.10
Per Share	1.16	1.04

Company	1975	1974
Continental Oil	1975	1974
Revenue	2,100.00	1,700.00
Profit	142.90	81.10
Per Share	2.79	1.60

Company	1975	1974
Dart Industries	1975	1974
Revenue	355.90	288.10
Profit	27.70	18.00
Per Share	1.17	0.78

Company	1975	1974
Eastern Airlines	1975	1974
Revenue	472.30	414.20
Profit	18.10	0.60
Per Share	0.04	0.02

Company	1975	1974
FMC	1975	1974
Revenue	585.80	523.00
Profit	31.80	26.30
Per Share	0.85	0.80

Company	1975	1974
Jok Schütz	1975	1974
Revenue	227.50	201.80
Profit	11.30	5.20
Per Share	0.89	0.18

Company	1975	1974
Kennecott Copper	1975	1974
Revenue	194.20	171.50
Profit	1.10	9.00
Per Share	0.03	0.27

Company	1975	1974
Koch-Youngtown	1975	1974
Revenue	390.60	425.90
Profit	8.50	19.80
Per Share	0.71	2.11

Company	1975	1974
Procter & Gamble	1975	1974
Revenue	1,736.80	1,587.80
Profit	123.00	95.40
Per Share	1.49	1.15

Company	1975	1974
Seaboard Coast Line	1975	1974
Revenue	4,864.70	4,574.00
Profit	314.50	268.80
Per Share	3.82	3.26

Company	1975	1974
Studebaker-Packard	1975	1974
Revenue	290.70	233.10
Profit	8.20	4.00
Per Share	2.21	0.85

Company	1975	1974
Tenneco	1975	1974
Revenue	1,500.00	1,330.00
Profit	88.80	72.70
Per Share	1.01	0.88

Company	1975	1974
Textron	1975	1974
Revenue	649.70	545.20
Profit	28.30	28.70
Per Share	0.71	0.58

Company	1975	1974
Union Pacific	1975	1974
Revenue	480.50	382.70
Profit	26.30	24.50
Per Share	1.52	1.06

Company	1975	1974
United States Gypsum	1975	1974
Revenue	215.80	180.60
Profit	7.60	4.20
Per Share	0.42	0.21

Company	1975	1974
Wheeling Pittsburgh Steel	1975	1974
Revenue	231.00	247.20
Profit	2.50	11.20
Per Share	0.80	1.10

Company	1975	1974
W.R. Grace	1975	1974
Revenue	780.40	855.20
Profit	28.40	34.40
Per Share	0.80	1.10

Company	1975	1974
Yokohama Specie	1975	1974
Revenue	1,097.00	1,411.00
Profit	30.40	73.40
Per Share	0.24	1.24

Company	1975	1974
American Airways	1975	1974
Revenue	31.10	56.80
Profit	0.10	0.10
Per Share	0.10	0.10

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UBS-DB Corporation

April 28, 1976

[illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

London Commodities

London Metals Market

Paris Commodities

Tokyo Exchange

Mitsui Ind.	636	Toray	75
Ex Div.		Toyota Motor	73

campg A	9 1/4	9 1/4	P Benet	18 1/2	19 1/2
ate Gre	1 1/2	7 1/2	PufD Cap	6 1/2	6 1/2
rysam	3 1/2	3 1/2			

Paul LP	10 1/2	11	Severl U	37	37 1/2
McCor	35 1/2	36 1/2	Snap Tis	33 1/2	34 1/2
McQuay	18 1/2	19 1/2	Solidst Sc	8 1/4	9 1/2
	12 1/2	13 1/2	S Cal Wat	12	12 1/2

rag Co	6%	7 1/2	Typh Co	1 1/2	1 1/2
G&O	10	10 1/2	Typh F	25 1/2	26
			Un. McGill	16 1/2	16 1/2
				12	13

Ga R	24 1/2	25 1/4	Wei Gar	5 1/2	5 1/2
co	1 1/2	1 1/2	Weisbch	4	4 1/2
ks H	3	3 1/2	Wem Mfg	7 1/2	7 1/2
low B	4 1/2	5 1/2	Westend	46-16	47 1/2

ST. LOUIS

Phillie Has 11 in April

niddt Hits 2 More to Tie Homer Mark

with a single to right, continued to second when rookie Joel Youngblood fumbled the ball for an error and was sacrificed to third. Reliever Rawly Eastwick struck out Schmidt, but the ball got past catcher Johnny Bench for a passed ball and Cash scored. Schmidt's home runs in the third and fourth innings tied the major league record for April set

in 1971 by Willie Stargell of the Pittsburgh Pirates and tied in 1974 by Graig Nettles of the New York Yankees. He also has 10 homers in his last eight games.

The Phillies used the homer to take a 6-1 lead after four innings but the Reds battled back. Pete Rose singled home two runs to highlight a five-run sixth inning and doubled home two more runs as the Reds scored three times in the seventh to take a 9-7 lead. Bobby Tolson homered after a walk to Garry Maddox to tie the game at 9-9 in the seventh.

George Foster homered for the first Cincinnati run in the first inning and Bob Bailey connected after a Tony Perez double in the sixth for the Reds.

Cards 15, Giants 7

At San Francisco, Ron Fairly had four hits and drove in three runs and Lou Brock. Don Kessinger and Bake McBride each drove in two runs as St. Louis rallied from a six-run first-inning deficit to defeat the Giants, 15-7. The Giants made five errors, and 10 of the Cards' runs were unearned.

Both benches emptied after St. Louis scored six runs in the eighth inning. Vic Harris of St. Louis charged Giants reliever Charlie Williams at the mound after he hit with a pitch. When peace was restored, Williams and Harris were ejected by plate umpire Ed Vargo. San Francisco scored seven runs in the first inning off starter Bob Forsch with ex-Cardinals Ken Reitz getting a three-run homer. Jim Barr was chased in the fifth when the Cards scored three runs to tie the score at 7-7. Greg Minton gave up single runs in the sixth and seventh and the Cards clinched the game with six in the eighth.

Mets 2, Braves 1

At New York, southpaw Mickey Lolich pitched a five-hitter for his first National League victory and batterymate Ron Hodges drove in two runs to lead the Mets to a 2-1 triumph over Atlanta. Lolich, who had lost his first three decisions in the NL after posting 207 victories in 13 seasons with Detroit in the American League, struck out nine—raising his career total to 2,701—and walked six in besting Dick Ruthven. It was Ruthven's first loss after three triumphs.

The Mets scored twice in the

second inning on a single by Ed Kranepool, a double by Wayne Garrett and Hodges' two-run single. They added another run in the third when Kranepool hit into a double play to score Millan, who had walked to open the inning and moved to third on Del Unser's single.

Padres 6, Cubs 2

At San Diego, rookie Jerry Turner tripled in two to cap a three-run fifth inning and the Padres went on to defeat Chicago, 6-2.

With the Padres trailing, 2-0, Doug Rader opened the fifth by reaching second when right-fielder Jerry Morales dropped his fly ball for an error. Rick Reuschel retired the next two batters and then walked Fred Kendall. Gene Locklear, pinch-hitting for pitcher Bill Greif, singled in Rader and Turner, then followed with his two-run triple to put San Diego on top, 3-2.

Dodgers 7, Pirates 1

At Los Angeles, Tommy John, coming back from arm surgery, hurled the Dodgers to a 7-1 victory over Pittsburgh for his first victory in nearly two years. A two-run homer by Ron Cey gave the Dodgers a 3-0 lead and John then held the Pirates scoreless on eight hits until the eighth inning when he gave up a run and was relieved by Mike Marshall. Doc Medich lost to make his record 1-2 as he worked four innings and allowed nine hits and four runs.

The Dodgers' Bill Buckner led off the first with a single, stole second and scored on Steve Garvey's double. Cey followed with his first homer of the season. Buckner, on his second of three straight singles, drove in Bill Russell in the second inning and in the third inning Garvey led off with his second double and scored on Henry Cruz's single.

John ruptured a ligament in his elbow July 17, 1974, and underwent surgery that kept him out of action until this season.

Brewers 1, Angels 0

At Milwaukee, Don Moner's home run in the first inning gave the Brewers a 1-0 victory over California behind the three-hit pitching of Jim Cothren and Eduardo Rodriguez. Frank Tanana allowed just two Milwaukee hits but one of them was Moner's homer leading off the first inning.

Asian Games Exclude Israel

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, April 27 (AP)—The Asian Games Federation decided today to exclude Israel from the 1978 event for "security reasons," federation president Miraj Khalil said.

The federation is having trouble finding a site for the Asian Games, and Miraj said he hoped the decision would encourage bids from prospective hosts by reducing security-related costs and organizational problems of staging the event.

The federation made a second appeal to Japan to play host to the 1978 games.

"We are fully aware of the problems that the host country has to face if Israel participates in the games," Miraj said after a meeting of the federation's executive committee. "The committee, therefore, decided to take some administrative measures to restrain Israeli sportsmen from participating in the games."

Miraj said the decision to exclude Israel didn't violate the federation's constitution, which

says no member country can be barred from participating on grounds of color, religion or politics.

"We are not going against the constitution but we are trying to exclude Israel on security and safety of sportsmen, officials and the members of the public," he said.

Pakistan had agreed to stage the 1978 competition but withdrew the offer, saying it couldn't meet the expenses. Then Japan was asked to be the host, but it declined.

In Tel Aviv, the president of the Israel Sports Federation said he will appeal the decision to the International Olympic Committee.

"I am sure the Olympic committee will not allow such a decision to stand," said Shmuel Lalchin, of the Israeli Federation. Israel's exclusion from the 1978 Asian Games must be approved by the international parent body. Lalchin charged that the decision was political, and not related to security.



BARELY REACHABLE—Giants' second baseman Darryl Thomas bunts a single by Cards' Bake McBride.

French Horses to Make Run For England's Classic Prizes

LONDON, April 27 (Reuters).—The falling value of the British pound is not deterring the French from mounting a big raid on the first two classic races of the English season, the 2,000 Guineas and 1,000 Guineas at Newmarket tomorrow and Thursday.

Even with the fading exchange rate, the value of the one-mile classics is considerable as England's 3-year-old races carry a cachet beyond money.

In Wednesday's 2,000 Guineas for colts, local champion Wollow probably will be most strongly pressed by French runners, Manado and Vilages.

Wollow, owned by Italian Carlo d'Allesio and trained by Henry Cecil, is unbeaten in five races and looks like a champion. He was England's top 3-year-old last season and won the Greenham Stakes Classic trial at Newbury in his debut for this season.

Wollow will be ridden in the classic by his regular jockey Gianfranco Dettori, an Italian who has made an impact in Britain over the past couple of seasons.

Manado, who topped the French free handicap ratings last year, is the mount of 34-year-old French wizard Yves Saint-Martin. He has recovered from torn back muscles in time to take the ride.

Manado was beaten a length by Vilages, mount of Gerard Rivases, in the recent Prix Djebel. His trainer, Francois Boutin, is confident that Manado will reverse these placings at Newmarket. But the prevailing form suggests he is likely to favor Vilages—and also Wollow—rather than Manado.

Saint-Martin has the favorite

NBA Playoffs

Monday's Games
Washington 102, Cleveland 98 (Harpis)
San Antonio 101, Dallas 95 (Harpis)
Chicago 101, Boston 97 (Russell)
Detroit 101, Golden State 102 (Laver)
New York 101, Philadelphia 97 (Laver)
Best-of-seven series tied, 2-2.

Bullets Extend Series

Pistons Even in Playoff With Warriors at 2-All

DETROIT, April 27 (AP)—Howard Porter grabbed a rebound on a shot missed by the Warriors' Phil Smith with 7 seconds left, was fouled and scored two free throws to ice the Detroit Pistons' 106-102 National Basketball Association playoff victory over Golden State last night.

The victory evened the best-of-seven series at 2-all. The teams now head for Oakland where they'll play tomorrow night. Then they'll move back to Detroit for a Friday night game and if a seventh game is needed it will be Sunday in Oakland.

The victory evened the best-of-seven series at 2-all. The teams now head for Oakland where they'll play tomorrow night. Then they'll move back to Detroit for a Friday night game and if a seventh game is needed it will be Sunday in Oakland.

Detroit got clutch buckets from Bob Lanier and Curtis Rowe in the final 50 seconds after missed Golden State shots and then Porter's free throws completed the triumph when the missed shot by Smith could have knotted the score at 104.

Lanier rebounded from a poor third game with a 30-point performance that included 11 points and a vital deflection in the fourth quarter.

Bullets 192, Cavaliers 98

At Landover, Md., forward Elvin Hayes scored 28 points, including a key three-point play in overtime, to lead Washington to a 102-98 victory over Cleveland, tying their best-of-seven series at three games each. The seventh and deciding game will be played Thursday night at Richfield, Ohio.

Hayes, the Bullets' most prolific scorer during the play-off series, also had 13 rebounds and tied a club record with eight blocked shots as the Bullets saw

a fourth-quarter lead disappear before rallying to win in overtime.

Guard Phil Chenier added 24 points for Washington, while Nick Weatherpoon had 19. Austin Carr led the Cavaliers with 27 points while Jim Chones and Campy Russell had 18 each.

After regulation time ended in a tie at 88-88, the Bullets scored the first six points in overtime—baskets by guard Jimmy Jones, Chenier and Unseld. The Cavaliers were held scoreless during the first three minutes, but two quick baskets by Chones pulled them within two.

Weatherpoon put the Bullets ahead, 96-92, and with 2:05 remaining, the clubs traded misses, then Carr hit a layup with 1:17 remaining to again close the gap to two.

Hayes clinched the victory with 1:02 remaining with a turnaround jump shot. He was fouled by the Cavaliers' Nate Thurmond and sank the foul shot to put the Bullets up, 99-94.

Ashe Heads Cast For WCT Final

DALLAS, April 27 (Reuters).—World Championship Tennis today named the eight players who qualified for its championship tournament here from May 4 to 9.

The competitors, based on performances during the WCT winter-spring circuit, are: Arthur Ashe (U.S.), 880 points; Raul Ramirez (Mexico), 705; Guillermo Vilas (Argentina), 695; Eddie Dibbs (U.S.), 675; Bjorn Borg (Sweden), 650; Dick Stockton (U.S.), 595; Bob Lutz (U.S.), 585, and Harold Solomon (U.S.), 565.

Cup Final Appears Too Easy for Manchester

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, April 27 (IET).—Except for World Cup finals, the FA Cup Final remains the salient match of the English soccer calendar, even when it is likely to be as one-sided as Saturday's between Manchester United and Southampton.

Indeed, United's chief worry must surely be that the match looks too easy, much too good to be true, while Southampton's chief hope must reside in the fact that when last a Second Division team met a First Division team at Wembley, Sunderland, the underdog, beat Leeds to take the Cup in 1973.

There are two further points to bear in mind. First, United is still a very young team and this is a match which puts pressure even on the most experienced. Secondly, Southampton has two very experienced players, veterans of Wembley, well able to raise their game on such an occasion: Peter Osgood and Mike Channon.

For Osgood this is an opportunity to make up for all the disappointments and frustrations he has had since he left Chelsea, his only previous club, a couple of years ago. At that time he was one of the outstanding forwards in Britain, a superb finisher, a clever creator, winner of a Cup medal in 1970 when his goal in the replayed match at Manchester helped Chelsea to beat Leeds and win the Cup for the first and only time.

Channon will have a double motive for wanting to do well: to help the Saints win the Cup, and also to stave off the challenge of the young Turks, United's splendid little wingers, Steve Coppell and Gordon Hill, whom many would like to see playing for England—at Channon's expense.

A couple of years ago Channon still looked like one of the best strikers in Europe, with his beautifully rhythmic stride, acceleration, and finishing power. Now, as England struggles to rebound under the controversial management of Don Revie, he is less widely accepted; there's a call for new blood. The wide spaces of Wembley always suit him, and his raids down the right—so much his better flank, though he claims he can "hit the line from both sides"—may give United's left-back Houston a difficult afternoon. No match is lost until it's won.

Foreign Look

Channon, meanwhile, seems pretty certain to be in England's party for next month's Biscan-

terminal Tournament in the United States, the irony of which is that everything about it looks attractive save the so-called Team America. It really does seem lamentable that, 25 years after America's 1-0 defeat of England in the 1950 World Cup at Belo Horizonte, it cannot even put a decent international team on the field.

What it will pick, under the management of the New York Cosmos' English coach, Ken Furphy, is a job lot of mercenaries, a mere sprinkling of native Americans. When Phil Woosnam, commissioner of the North American Soccer League, boasted recently that in the foreseeable future all the best players in the world would be functioning in America, he intended no irony. But there was plenty. The implication of his words was that for years to come the Americans still wouldn't be capable of producing their own players.

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ALPHA DIVISION

BETA DIVISION

WESTERN DIVISION

MONDAY'S RESULTS

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

NATIONAL LEAGUE

AMERICAN LEAGUE

NATIONAL LEAGUE

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